OUR CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS. From the tenth Congressional district the intelligence we receive is exceedingly favorable to the election of Mr. Avery. There is a close contest, however, going on for the Legislature in several of then, could have had no hope of its passage; and if the counties comprising this district, and no doubt we are left to judge from his declaration at Murefforts will be made by the opposition to trade to the | freesboro in 1848, that "Distribution has ceased to best advantage. We trust that our friends will be sufficiently upon their guard to prevent any manœuvring of this sort.

From the ninth Congressional district we have information still more definite and equally encouraging. The popular sentiment of that district has fully manifested itself, and is determined to vindicate its integrity by the election of Gen. Atkins over Etheridge, the Southern pet of Northern Black Republicanism. The ninth district owes a duty in this matter, not only to herself, but to the entire State by the friends of Mr. Etheridge, of which we have conclusive evidence, is, the hope of availing themselves of local difficulties which, unfortunately, distract our party in Obion. But there are few counties in whose Democracy we have more faith than that of Obion. They are rigid in their political integrity, and we cannot doubt that they will take such steps as are necessary to remove all cause of

In this, the 8th district, Mr. Quarles will make large gains on Gen. Zollicoffer, and if the Democracy will do their whole duty there is more than a probability of his election. Gen. Zollicoffer, in attempting to take the lead of Mr. Bell, and his utter failure in the attempt, has placed himself in a most unfavorable attitude before the people. His competitor is acknowledged by all parties to be a gentleman of weight, dignity and personal strength, worthy to be the representative of such a district.

In the fourth district there can be no question as to the election of Col. Savage, unless injured by personal grievances which have been improperly introduced into the canvass. Col. Savage is the candidate of the Democratic party; and that party should not be held responsible for personal wrongs, real or supposed. We cannot believe that our friends in the Mountain District are going to reward the Know Nothing party in order to gratify personal

Col. Guild is making a vigorous canvass, and his friends have every encouragement to work. No politician in the State stands in a more unfavorable attitude before the public than his competitor, Col. Ready. One of the most zealous advocates for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which he denounced as unjust, unconstitutional and void, he came home and succumbed to Mr. Bell and joined in the cry against the Democracy for its repeal. A friend of the "alien suffrage" feature, having voted to incorporate it in the bill, in opposition to Etheridge, Taylor and Cullum, he is now chiming in the common thorus that it is an "infamous doctrine," and that the Democracy should be held responsible for it. Finding himself broken down in strength with his party, he refused to submit his claims with those of other aspirants to the decision of a Convention, but, as an only alternative, ferced himself open his party as a candidate unconditionally. Surely such a trimmer in politics will not be selected by the people as their representative, in preference to Col. Guild, a plain, frank and strong-minded republican of the old school.

In the third, sixth and seventh districts, at present represented by Messrs. Smith, Jones and Wright, there is substantially no opposition. We are assured that Sam Smith will beat his competitorby more than the democratic majority. Heretofore there has been some uneasiness expressed about one or two of our candidates for the Legislature in this district. These difficulties, we trust, have all been obviated, and nothing is required to secure a complete triumph but energetic action on the part of the Demogracy, from this until the election that they may get out our entire vote. In the sixth and seventh districts, the Know Nothings are calculating on a large falling off in the Democratic vote, by reason of the general apathy which the absence of opposition from them, for Congress and the Legislature, may produce. They have good grounds or their hope, but to be forewarned is to be forearmed; we trust, therefore, that our friends will shake off all lethargy and take steps to secure a full vote in the election.

In the second district, all is working well as far as we can learn. Mr. Maynard's past political antecedents and utter want of personal popularity, contrasted with the inborn Southern sentiment and known personal merit of Mr. Wallace, will enable the latter to make heavy gains throughout the district and, we earnestly trust, insure his election.

There is no district in the State about which we feel so much solicitude as the first. No man aspiring to Congress has proven himself so utterly untrust-worthy as a Southern representative (save and except in all cases Emerson Etheridge,) as the Rev. N. G. Taylor. He is one of the few Southern Congressmen who deserted his constituents in 1854, and took position with the Abolitionists in opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. For this wanton disregard of southern interests and honor, he was defeated in the last election, and A. G. Watkins sent to Congress in his stead. Mr. Watkins has proven himself an honest, faithful and able representative. Taking advantage of the disaffection produced by conflicting aspirants, Taylor is again in the field. It is well known that a majority of the people are decidedly opposed to his election, and yet we are apprehensive of the result. Mr. Watkins, we learn from a private letter, is confined to his bed by an attack of fever, while Taylor, disregarding all rules of courtesy and fairness, continues to canvass the district. What is far more disagreeable and mortifying to us and the democracy is, that Taylor is receiving aid and comfort from a gentleman whom we have heretofore been pleased to regard as a true and reliable Democrat. We allude Mr. A. G. Graham, who claims to be running as an ndependent Democratic candidate, and is canvassing he district assailing our Convention and its nominee, Mr. Watkins. This can have but one effectthat effect is understood, and must be intended by Mr. Graham-and that effect is to secure the election of Taylor. We have too much respect for Mr. Graham's intelligence to suppose for one moment that he indulges the least hope of his own election, and we can come to no other conclusion than that his present object and purpose is to secure the election of Taylor. We can conceive of no more selfish and unworthy ambition.

If we are not misinformed as to the course being pursued by Mr. Graham, he has forfeited all claim to the confidence and respect of his party, and should be regarded only as an ally of the enemy. The Democracy and old-line Whige have thus an increased duty to perform. Bad men should be rebuked, and that our nominee, Mr. Watkins, will be triumphantly elected, and that district gaved from the shame of having a representative whose presence in the House would gladden the hearts of our Northern enomies.

HARRIS, AT WASHVILLE.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC LANDS. Gen. Hannis said, that this question had been settled by the popular verdict of the people fifteen years ago, having been fully discussed by the ablest statesmen of the age, the voice of the people consigned it to the tomb, where it has slumbered until within four days of the adjournment of the last Congress, when Mr. Bell attempted to galvanize it into life again, by the introduction of his distribution bill. Why was that bill introduced at that late hour of the session, when Mr. Bell knew that no bill introduced at so late an hour in the session could possibly pass both houses and become the law; in addition to which he knew that there was a Democratic majority of two-thirds in the Senate standing opposed to distribution, and a Democratic President who would veto it if it passed? Mr. Bell be a question, the lands being pledged for the satisfaction of the national debt," &c., and from his vote in the Senate in 1850, where he records himself against a direct proposition to distribute between the States the proceeds of the sales of the lands, we are authorized to conclude that he neither expected or desired its passage, but sought simply to raise the question as the last expiring hope of crushed and defeated Know Nothingism, and to draw off public attention from the political heresies of that order.

of Tennessee. The course of her recreant repre- If distribution is important to the country at this sentative has been a reflection upon the honor of the time, it was equally so in 1850. Why then did Mr. entire commonwealth. The only hope indulged in Fillmore fail to recommend it throughout his entire administration, and why did Mr. Bell vote against it

when introduced by Mr Dayton? But, said Gen. H., the policy advocated and preferred by my competitor in the beginning of the canvass, differs widely from that indicated by Mr. Bell's bill. Col. Hatton proposes to distribute, not the proceeds of sales, but to seize upon and divide between the several States, every acre of the public lands themselves.

Gen. H. said he had called upon his competitor to show him the clause of the Constitution that gave Congress the power to divide the lands between the States, and that Col. Hatton had referred to this

he seach it his competitor would contend that Congress has the power to raise money from the people by taxation and distribute it between the States? Let this question be answered by Mr Clay.

In his speech in the Senate in 1851, he said : "There is, then, I repeat, no power or authority in the General Government to lay and collect taxes, in or der to distribute the proceeds among the States. Such a financial project, if any administration were mad enough to adopt it, would be a FLAGRANT USUR-PATION.

And upon another occasion, at the same session, he said :

"For one, however, I will again repeat the declaration which I made early in the session, that I unite cordially with those who condemn the appliseveral States to surplus revenue derived from taxa-

Mr. Webster, in various speeches, distinctly announced the same opinion, and Col. Hatton has utterly failed to produce the opinion of any one of the great lights of either of the old parties in confliot with this principle. Gen. H. said, now if you cannot take the surplus

money from the treasury and distribute it, upon what principle can you distribute the lands? If you cannot give away gratuitously the money, how can you give away the lands, when under the Constitution the power of Congress is precisely the same

But the argument is, though you cannot give away, or distribute the money that you have raised by taxation, yet the moment you have converted it into land, you may give it to or distribute it between the States. To illustrate the soundness of this argument of Col. Hatton, suppose yesterday you raised, by taxation, ten millions of dollars. This you have no power, under the Constitution, to distribute-today you convert the money into land-does not the land represent the money? and is it not the same fund that you raised yesterday by taxation? And is not the power of Congress under the clause of the Constitution above quoted precisely the same over the land that it is over the money? Yet, notwithstanding all this is admitted to be true, the argument of Col. Hatton is, that you can distribute the

But, said Gen. H., let me give you the opinion of Mr. Webster upon this question:

"I look upon the public lands as a public fund, and that we are no more authorized to give them away gratuitously than to give away gratuitously the money in the treasury." * * *
"Now, by the Constitution of the country, the

TRUST, THE DISPOSITION Of the public lands was conferred on Congress, and I ask, is it possible that any man can maintain the proposition that as they were placed in their hands, as belonging to the whole people of the U. S , they could transfer the general tion of them?

"It appears to me, that they might just as well entertain the proposition to farm out the Custom House at New York on certain terms.

"Nor do I know that Congress has any more authority to give away the public lands, than the pro-ceeds of the Custom House on particular stipulation; nor can they surrender the control of it any more than they can assign to others the power of collecting the revnue of the Custom House in Boston, or elsewhere. I see therefore, objections insurmountable, whether they usume the shape of a gratuitous cession or a trust; in ther case it transcends the power of Congress."

But, said Gen. H., my competitor says that by my vote for the swamp land act of 1850, I committed myself to the constitutional power of Congress to ive land to the States. I deny that the swamp land act gave away an acre of land, but insist that it was a sale, and, to the Federal Government, a very profitable sale; and so general was this opinion, that in the House of Representatives, composed of 230 members, there were only 53 votes against the bill, has cost the Government about one million a year and in the Senate I find myself sustained by the

vote of Mr. Bell. The General Government owned millions of acres of rich and valuable lands lying near the large rivers of the South and West that had been held upon the market from twenty-five to fifty years without being able to sell them at any price. Why were they not sold when they possessed the advantages of being fertile, productive, and near navigable streams? They could not be sold, for the reason that in their midst were lakes, marshes, and stagnant pools, generating malaria, disease and death. and no sane man was willing to buy land and settle himself within the scope of the influence of a nuisance of this character. The General Government had not been able, and in the then condition of those lands, never would have been able, to realize a dollar from them. It is clear that the Government had the power to use a portion of the lands themselves. (or any other property belongning to the government,) to make these lands habitable, and thereby bring them into market, settlement and cultivation.

The swamp land act simply proposes to grant to the States in which the swamp lands lie, such lands taught the salutary lesson that the Democratic par- as are swamp and overflowed and rendered unfit for cy is by the constitution of the State confined to comty is equal to the emergency of crushing out aspi- cultivation, upon the express condition, and for the monschools and to works of internal improvementsring demagogues whose selfish principle of action | valuable consideration, that those States will build | and not a dollar of it can be applied in paying the ever is to "rule or rain." We appeal to them by the levees upon the rivers, so as to prevent the influx of general expenses of the State government.

lands near them at any price. Gen. H. said, to illustrate the principle, suppose Put upon it; the hat that costs \$5, would only cost | ters."

he has labored to sell at \$1,25 per acre for forty | now pay \$1 for, you would buy for 75 cents, but for one will offer any price for it-no one being willing as well as the rich in this country. to settle so near a misance of that character. The owner says to his neighbor, if you will construct a six millions of dollars, and divide it between the evec five miles long on the bank of the river, so as | States, you divide it according to population, and to protect my land from the influx of water, and dig the North being more populous than the Louth and

a difch six miles long so as effectually to drain that | West, would get about two thirds, say four millions pond and abate the nuisance, and thereby make my of the six; while the South and West would only get land habitable and saleable, I will make you a deed to 100 acres of the 1,000 acre tract. The levee is you come to pay the money back into the treasury, made, the ditch is dug, the pond drained, the nui- the North being a manufacturing people, manufac sance abated, and the owner makes the deed ac- turing almost everything they use, and to some excording to agreement; the question is, did he give the contractor the 100 acres of land, or did the contractor buy it? Did he not pay for it by his toil? and is not the original owner benefitted by having the other 900 acres made habitable and saleable, of which he could not sell an acre before at any price?

The proposition is too clear to require argument. Gen. H. said, that his competitor insisted that he was committed upon the question of power by his vote for the bill that granted bounty lands to soldiers of the Mexican war. Gen. H. denied that these lands were donated or given away as a gratuity, and insisted that the bill shows upon its face that the lands were intended as a payment to the soldier for services rendered to the Government, for which he had not been fully and adequately compensated. He asked his competitor if he would contend that the gallant volunteer who abandoned all the comforts and endearments of home, and with his knapsack on his back and his musket on his shoulder. marched to the bloody fields of Mexico, and there endured all the privations and hardships of camplife, and encountered all the dangers of climate and

perils of the battle field, was fully paid for his services with the comtemptible pittance of \$7 per month? Gen. H. said that he was not fully paid, that in ustice and common honesty the Government owed him more, and that he had voted to grant him land as an approximation to something like a fair payment for the actual services rendered. The bill shows upon its face that it was intended as a payment. It makes the quantity of land that each volunteer gets depend upon the length of time he served. For four months service he gets 40 acres; for six months 80 acres, and for eight months 160 acres. Upon that plain principle of common justice that he who serves longest is entitled to most pay, the man who served eight months was considered as entitled to more pay than he who served on-

ly four. But, said Mr. H., if there is a soldier here who has ever received a land warrant, let me ask him if he did not feel that it was honestly and justly due him from the Government for the services he had performed? Did he not feel that he had earned it, or did he feel that he received it as the mendicant or beggar receives the pittance from the hand of charity? I am willing to stand or fall by his anawer. No man can doubt but he felt that it was honestly due him. Hence, said Gen. H., my .competitor is utterly mistaken in supposing that I am

committed upon this question of power. But, said Gen. H., let us look to the policy o abandoning the present land system for the adoption of the one proposed. Under the present system the public lands are held by the General Government and are controlled by one legislative hand; the land system being the same all over the Union, and giving the benefit of the most accurate surveys and the most perfect titles. They are brought into market just as fast as necessary for the purpose of settlement and cultivation, and at graduating prices, ranging from 121 cents per acre up to \$1 2 per acre; thus placing the Homestead within the reach of any industrious man in the Union; and when he sees proper to become the owner of the Homestead, he pays into the Treasury the price at which the land is held, and the fund is used first in defraying expenses of administering the lands, and if there is any balance left, it is used in defraying the general expenditures of the Government, and thereby relieves every man in the Union from taxation to that extent. So it will be seen that under this system the lands are administered for the equal benefit of all the people; being held subject to the purchase of all and at prices so low that it is within the reach of every man who wishes to become the owner of al homestead; and when sales are made the fund is used for the equal benefit of all.

But, said Gen. H., suppose you undertake to divide the lands. Instead of one land-holder you have thirty-one; instead of one land system you have thirty-one-all acting in competition and to some extent in conflict with each other. It will impose, too, the necessity of making one State the owner of millions of acres of land within the corporate limits of a sister State-one being the owner of the soil, while the other will have exclusive jurisdiction over it. No man can fail to see numerous difficulties growing out of such a system, dangerous, if not fatal to the peace of the country.

How long would Louisiana and Massachusetts get along harmoniously together if Massachusetts owned thirty or forty millions of acres of land in Louisiana? Massachusetts might determine that her lands should not be inhabited by any other than one of her own abolitionists, and would Louisiana consent to be abolitionized in this way?

In addition to this, you would commence the work of division by taxing the people to the extent of \$100,000,000, as it would cost the Federal Government about that amount to survey and make titles to the States of the various lots of land to the old States would be under the necessity of establishing and keeping up land offices and all the machinery necessary to the administration of the lands, at a distance of from three to five hundred miles from them until the lands were sold; and they can not be sold until demanded by the population, and this may be a quarter or a half century in the future, unless the lands should be forced upon the market; and if forced sales were made, they would go into the hands of the speculator and at a ruinous

sacrifice in price. But, continued Gen. H., the proposition to divide the lands themselves, is too absurd to be seriously entertained. So we will enquire to what extent the people will be benefited by a distribution of the proceeds of sales. The sales have averaged, from the beginning of the Government to this time, about two and a half millions of dollars per annum. It to administer the lands, which leaves a net proceeds of one and a half millions for distribution; and according to Mr. Bell's bill you distribute according to population. Now, divide one and a half millions of dollars between thirty millions of peo ple, and it gives to each individual only about five cents per year, and when you have received this divedend you are pecuniarily injured by it, for all governments have to be supported by taxation from the people. The people of Tennessee have their State government to support and they have also to contribute their proportion to the support of the Federal government. While the proceeds of the sales of the lands go into the Federal treasury, they are used in paying the expenses of the Government and relieve you from taxation just to that extent, and if you take the land fund out of the treasury, the deficiency must be supplied by taxation. Then would it be good policy to incur the expense of transporting the money from Washington to Nashville, when the next day you would have to raise the money by taxation and pay the expense of trans-

portation back to Washington? And the fund you get out of the distribution poli-

common faith we profess, by the patriotic purposes water upon these lands; and that they will dig But, said Gen. H., you would be greatly injured in we pursue, and in the name of the Democracy of the ditches so as effectually to drain and reclaim them, another way by distribution. Your Federal revenues entire State, to bring their every energy to bear and and abate the nuisance, and thereby make habitable are raised by a tax of from 20 to 30 per cent upon work unceasingly until the last hour of the election. and saleable the dry lands contiguous to them, and the imported articles of common consumption, such If they will do so, we have satisfactory assurance enable the Government to turn them into gold; when as domestic calico, blankets, flannels, shoes, boots, without thus draining those swamps and marshes, hats, axes, trace-chains; hoes, &c., and under that you could not sell an acre of your rich and dry system of taxation, the axe that costs you \$1 25 today, would only cost you \$1 but for the tax that is All the patients are safe, and in their proper quar-

AN ABSTRACT OF THE SPEECH OF GEN, an individual has a tract of land of 1,000 acres that \$3 50 if it was not taxed; the trace-chain that you years, but, in consequence of the existence of a the tax-and so on through the entire list of almost stagaant pool of water covering 100 acres of it, no every article that is used and consumed by the poor

> Now, if you take from the Federal treasury, say about one-third, or about two millions. But when tent manufacturing for us, they buy very few imported goods, while the farmers of the South and West are the chief consumers of these articles upon which the Federal tax is levied, and therefore they pay much the larger proportion of the Federal revenues. Thus it will be seen that when we go to make up the deficiency in the treasury, the people of the South would pay about four of the six millions. while the North would only pay two-but when we go to divide, the North gets four, while we only get two, which is a gradual transfer of the wealth of the agricultural South and West into the pockets of the manufacturing North. Rather an expensive mode of increasing a a school fund, or an internal improvement fund.

Is it not better for the people of each county to determine for themselves first, whether they will be taxed to increase their common school fund, and it so, to what extent, and then they will get the benefit of every dollar they pay? But if you increase your school fund by distribution of the land fund. you have no option; you are compelled to be taxed to supply the deficiency in the Federal Treasury, and taxed, too, under a system that compels you to pay about two dollars into the treasury for every dallar that you get out. But, said Gen. H., my competitor says that the

resent tariff will raise money enough to support the Government without the land fund. Col. Hatton forgets that about the last thing the recent Congress did was to reduce the tariff to what is supposed to be the low revenue standard. But if it is found to raise more money than necessary to support the Government, the policy of the Democratic party is to reduce it lower and lower, until they have reached the lowest revenue standard; holding it to be unjust and unwise to tax the people a cent more than necessary to support the Government. So the difference between my competitor and myself is this: He says the present tariff will produce more money than is necessary to support the Government, but is opposed to reducing it, and insists upon keeping it up high enough to make the proceeds of the lands a surplus for distribution. This policy results in raising by taxation the fund that he proposes to distribute; for in principle there is no difference between raising a fund for distribution by keeping the taxes up unnecessarily high, and levying a tax for the purpose of raising a fund to distribute. Each results in drawing from the pockets of the people, by taxation, a fund to distribute; and when you distribute it according to this plan, you have taken twothirds of it from the pockets of the South and West and given two-thirds of it to the coffers of the manufacturers of the North; which results in forcibly taking the money from one set of pockets and returning it to others, a policy unjust and unwise. But if it was to be returned to the same pockets from which it was taken, it would still be unwise, for the reason that you would have incurred the expense of collecting it and returning it, and the loss of interest while the money is making the necessary circuit. Gen. H. said, according to the opi Ciay and Webster, and indeed all the great lights of both the old parties, there is not, nor can there be for many years, any land funds to be distributed .-For Clay and Webster both held that Congress could only distribute a nett surplus proceeds of the lands .-In 1836 there was a surplus in the treasury, composed, in part, of the proceeds of the sales of the lands; but they held they could not distribute that surplus, because they denied the power to distribute a fund raised by taxation, and that the proceeds of the sales of the lands was not a nerr, for the reason that the lands were at that time in debt to the treasury, they having cost more money than they had paid back into the treasury. Hence they advocated the policy of depositing with the States the surplus in the treasury, to be returned to the General Government on demand.

The lands are at present in debt to the treasury some seventy million of dollars, having cost that much more money than they have paid back, and this, too, independent of the expenses of the wars that have resulted in the acquisition of territory .-If you add the expenses of those wars the lands are indebted to the treasury about \$500,000,000.

But it is said that you should favor the policy of listribution because lands have been granted to some of the new States, for school and railroad purposes, and that they have been benefitted. It is not for gotten that Tennessee has received about four milious of acres. But who made those grants to the new States that are complained of? There is but one instance on record where the Democratic party of the House of Representatives have, by a majority, voted those grants, and not an instance where the majority of other parties have failed to sustain them by their votes. The bill granting alternate sections to the Illinois Railroad in 1850, 48 Democrats voted for in the House, while 43 voted against it, Gen. II. recording his vote against it. This is the only bill of the character for which a majority of which they would be entitled under this system, and Democrats in the House voted, and this grant did not injure the federal treasury one dollar, but, upon the contrary, as shown by the report of the commissioner of public lands, has benefitted the treasury. The building of the road enabled the Government to sell the alternate sections retained for double the price at which they were originally held, and enhanced in value and brought into market land on each side of the road for 30 or 40 miles that would not have come into market but for the road.

But, said Gen. H., I voted against it because I was unwilling thus to increase the price of the lands to the actual settlers, feeling that it was better policy to encourage settlement and cultivation than the

railroad corporations. The Minnesota bill that is much complained of by my competitor, said Gen. H., passed the Senate by the unanimous vote of the K. N. party, with Mr. Bell at their head, a majority of Democratic Senaators also voting for it; but in the House the Democrats voted against it by a majority of about two to one, while the K. N.'s voted for it by a majority of about two to one. Hence, if these grants are wrong, certainly the Democratic party are less guilty of that wrong than any other party in the country, it being the only party that has stood out against this policy. But, said Gen. H., the great leader of the K. N. party in Tennessee, Mr. Bell, said in his distribution speech that he had always favored those liberal grants to the new States for Railroad and canal purposes, and that he did not propose to interfere with it by his bill, &c.; so of course we are to expect the party that follows in his lead to continue to favor that policy, and that the evil complained of will find no remedy in distribution.

[CONCLUDED TO-MORROW.] Bor Humphrey Marshall described the Know-Nothing party as "a broad and quiet river, that takes its noiseless way through the plain, diffusing fertility and beauty on all sides losing, itself only in the expanded ocean of the nation's weal!" An ex-Know-Nothing friend of the Louisville Democrat says that, according to his experience, "it is like a country road he once traveled, which, at the start, was broad and plain, straight and smooth, promising a pleasant journey, and speedy arrival at the desired goal, but it soon began to twist around fences and wind through the woods, becoming less distinct at every step, until at last it ended in a rabbit track. and ran into the ground."

The Utica (New York) Herald says "there were 470 patients in the asylum at the time of the fire; and we record with thanksgiving that no accident of any kind happened to any one of them, nor did any one of them escape in the excitement.

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STRAYED oratolen from the premises of the late Matthew arrow, on the Charlo to pike. SINE HEAD OF REEP CATLE. Said cattle, when they left, bad, as a mark, a daub of lar on each ramp. Three of them left some len days ago, and the balance on Sunday lack.

Some of the above beef cattle were purchased of Gen. Harding, and the balance were bought in Wilson and Bedford counties, I will give the above reward for the delivery of all of them to me at Nachville, or \$5 per head for any portion of them.

[141/25-46] L. C. COLEMAN.

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M. G. Peck.

Beautiful Rockaways, Elegant Barouches and Splendid Buggies, All of which we guarantee to be No. I in every particular. Auction Sale of Groceries by B. Lanier & Co.

Being compelled to remove our stock of Groceries pre-Paratory to tearing down our warehouse, we will offer at Auction on Tnesday morning 28th inst, at 10 o'clock, a general stock of Graceries, Liquies de., viz. 25 birds Sugar all Grades, 500 kegs Nails asserted; 20 bbls Loui 50 doz'n Buckets; 300 kegs Nalls assorted; 50 dozen Buckets; 100 box Star Cendles; 200 " Glass Ware; 20 " Tolucco assorted; 50 casks Foda; 20 " London Porter; 30 box Starch; 20 obts Louf 200 bbis Rectified Whiskyt 50 " Bourbon and Eye" 25 " Newsones American Brandy, American Gin; To gether with all the small articles, escually offered at

Time Sale of Groceries by Morris & Stratton. On WRDNESDAY morning, July 29th, 1857, at 10 clock, we will effect Auction, in front of our Stor on Market Street, a large and well selected stock of Groevins, 50 hhds choice N O Sugars; 200 boxes star and tailow car20 do clarified

Molasses:
50 bble & O loaf sugar;
220 bags Rio Coffee;
290 Kegs Nails, best brands;
75 daz Painted Buckets;
200 bols Whish, various brands;
200 bols Whish, various With other articles to make a complete sale.

All sums under \$300 cash; all sums over \$300 and under \$1000 60 days, and all sums of \$1000 and over 90 days is approved endorsed notes, payable in one of the city banks july 16 * & s MORKIS & STRACTO

C. E. HARDY & CO. COMMISSION

WE offer for sale that beautiful residence of William L. Brown's on Cumberland river, about 23; miles from Nashville, near the White Creek Pike, containing about 255 acces of land, with an elegant frame dwelling of 7 or 2 rooms; carriage house, negro cables, cistern, soveral excellent springs, and all necessary improvements.

ALSO, for sale that beautiful farm of 61% acres, known as the Southall place, about 5 wills from the fire or the Mile. ALSO, for sale that beautiful farm of 61% acres, known as the Southall place, about 3% mile from the city, on the Murfreeshore Pite: surving one of the most beautiful and commanding building sites in the county.

ALSO, a magnifulent farm of 2000 acres, with excellent improvements, bring a good stock Parm, and soil finely udapted to the growth of Gora Wheat, and Tobacco. Said Farm is situated about 1 mile from Turnersville, and a few miles from the Nashville and Henderson Railroad. BO IN TERM AND DEALERS IN Bacon, Lard, Fruit, Ginseng, Feathers, and all descriptions of

PRODUCE. (1872) OFFICE:-AtT L. Munsfield & Co.'s, No. 56, Broad stres WE wish to hire a WET NURSE, for which a libera price will be paid. Apply immediately to H. H. HAYNES & CO.

Wheat! Wheat! WE will pay each for 50,000 bushels prome Wheat, de livered at our wate house to Nashville.

HOLLINGS WORTH & CO.

Mashville Race Course. THE Nashville Jockey Club will run over their course, on Tuesday, the

over their course, on Tuesday, the
20th of October next.a Sweepstakes for
antiried three year olds, one mile heats,
\$1:0 ontrance, \$50 foriest.

On Thursday, the 22th of October, a sweepstakes for two
year olds that were not trained previous to the 1st of July,
1857, one mile out, \$100 cotrance, \$50 foriest.
On Saurday, the 24th of October, a sweepstakes for two
years olds, one mile heats, \$300 cutrance, \$50 oriest.

Three or more cutries to make a race in each of the above
stakes. To be closed the 1st of Au-ust. Three or more cheries so many stakes. To be closed the list of August. W. J. PHILLIPS.

A LL persons indebted to the setate of the late William Anderson, deceased, will call and settle the same, and all having claims against the said estate are requested to present these for payment within the time prescribed by inw SAMUSL EROWN. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Nashville, July 1, 1857. THIS Bank has declared a dividend of 5 per. cent out as pr. fits, making 6 per, cent payable to the Stock hoseders con demand. [July2—1m] D. WEAVER, CO NASHVILLE BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

TRUST SALE.

DY virtue of a deed executed to the Nashville Building Association by Mall. 1. Weaver, which is of record in the Register's tiffice of Davidson county in book No. 20, page 58. the said Nashville Building Association, by its Treasurer, will, on Saturday the 8th day of August next, at the cearry yard gate in Nashville, sell at auction, to the highest bidder, for each, the property therein described, being a Latian South Nashville, fronting forty feet on Market street and running back 13t feet, on which is attented a confectable family residence. The equity of redemption is waived in said deed.—Sale to take place at 12 o clock, M.

July 22—td. CHAS, A. FULLER, Treasurer. TRUST SALE.

NASHVILLE BUILDING ASSOCIATION. THE STOCKHOLDERS in this institution are hereby no-tified that their annual meeting for the election of Ditors will be held at the usual place of meeting on Monda iext, the 27th inst , at 8 o'clock P. M. July 17,1837—1d. C. A. FULLER, Treasurer.

FORCED SALE OF FURNITURE. ENJ. P. SHIELDS will rell, without reserve, for each, o

Fisher, Wheless & Co.

Business Change.

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHNSON, BORNE & CO.)
OTTON, Tobacco, Storage, General Commission and
Produce Merchanis, Corner Broad and Market street,
Kashville, Teau., will devote particular attention to ail
pusiness entrusted to thous: Land Warrants. W Epay the highest market price for Warranta, at our of-fice on Union street, Campbell's New Building

Wanted. WE will pay the highest market price in Cash for any amount of good merchantable WHEAT and BACON delivered at our Ware rooms.

Writing. MERCHANTS and Clerks can in a short time learn to write with ease and rapidity

MR. DOLBEAR, No 49 College street. Hours from 9 to 11 A. M. and 3 to 5 LADIES are taught in a neat and easy style. Children can learn during the school vacations. New pupils received daily. july 19

Disolution Notice. THE undersigned has this day withdrawn from the firm of BOWMAN & SIMMS, doing business in Jackson july 14-daw 1m State Election

NOW COMPLETE IN CHEAP AND LIhold said election.

The County Court have appointed the following person to act as Judges and Clerks in the different Wards and Dis-LITTLE DORRITT For Sale by

Dirt, No. 1—1st Ward—Temple O. Harris, John Coltari and John Reaty.

2 " Thos J. Halle, W. H. Townsend and M. M. Monahan

3 " L. H. Lanier, B. S. Weller, and R. W. Porter—G. B. Brown, clerk.

4 " J. hn W. Martin, J. W. Felts and W. P. Bing.

5 " D. F. varter, Mason Vannoy and J. P. Coleman.

6 " Jo. France, Thos. W. Chilton and V. A. Bangh—W. W. Pettifor, clark.

7 " W. A. D. vis, J. L. Jarrell and Issac Fast. The Debates of Congress.

Nicholas P. Corbitt, Wm, Harrison

Three Volumes of which are now ready.

W Onell and W F Camebell.

12—Jesse Jordan, W E Watkins and John M Joslin;
Sam Davidson Jr.

13—Beni Cox, W G, Shehon and W Doxier; C
Lot-Il and W McGuay.

14—James L Grace, James Russell and Skehon Demoss: Win Demoss and W m Frazier.

15—John S Prichett, Inomas Ja lison and Mosses
Greer; John Hailly and E Halsted.

16—James E Nowsom, Rager Poeram and James M
Duna; O Charlien and Dr Hagwell.

17—James Falgam, Win Osborne and M Usry; Sam
Duna and E J Grider.

18—Z Stell, Hiram Vangasan and A C White; A F
Ester and John D Briem.

19—W d Hamblin, W B Hadson and John Taylor;
SS Hail and — Gee.

20—W C Hail, W M Dimnukes and W S Fosier; W
Drake and H Cartwright.

21—Andrew Hooper, Thos T Samders and J Varbrought; George Keeling and Jo Phillips.

23—George w Campbell George w Walker and G
Samball; E L. Crocker and Geo Webber.

23—W J Drake, David Ralston and Lawis Willams; Wellington Hyde and John Drake.

24—M H Wilelsen, B F Binkley and Bd Graves;
Tazwell Etherly and Joe Johnson.

25—Dennis Doridr, Javob Mayo and James M Loe;
G H Lowe and Tom Shess.

July 21-id.

C R AN D F A N C V adto Every American citizen who sime to know the civil history of his Country .- New York Courier and Enquirer. Col Benton's qualifications for this task no one can disste. His name upon the tittle page at once inspires confidence in tissintements, and with in its impuriting and co-It is surprising to see how many of the subjects which are still before us were discussed by the fathers in the very mancy of the confederation. We shall welcome each sec

GRANDFANCY

Beaver Dam Springs.

Commencing Tuesday, August, 11th, and to continu

several days.

Gon W G Harding, Thos Craighead,
Gor N S Brown, Gen G P Smith,
Andrew Ewing, Eq., F R Rains.
By a grangement will be made by the Proprietors for the

No. 49 Public Square,

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES.

Farms for Sale.

ALSO, an elegant residence in South Nashville (free

NO EXCUSE FOR A DOWDY BONNET

AS WE ARE CLOSING OUT RICH SUMMER BONNETS AND MILLINERY GOODS

at fully half Prices. Stock at Great Reduction.

Likewise Eugine Gipseys and Pic-Nic Hats.

ROM the unprecedented patronnge we have received this season will warrant us in seiling out our balance as above. The great competision this season, has fully established us for Rich and Superior Bonnets and Low Prices, which has increased our sice considerably, and stimulated us to order a large addition to our Stock. And now our Stock is larger, if possible, and more select than at any time this season. The Flowers, Ladies, are beautiful and must please you. Call soon before they are all sold out. Installance of our Stock will be sold at a great deduction in prices. We have in store

ne tottet.

Now ladies call and get bargains, as we want form for our extensive Pall Stock of 25 000 dollars worth of rich sittinary Goods of our own direct ing riation from Paris, o open Jaka September next. Competition must be met

with a large stock and low prices, to keep up the life of rade. Call soon, Ladies.

july14 No 46, Union Street, cart door to State Bank

HASBROOK, McWHIRTER & CO.

HAVE this day determined to sell their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, at prime cost for cash, to make room for their EXTENSIVE PALL PURCHASES a part of which they are daily expecting. Their stock consists of an BNDLESS VASINTY, so that everybody will be suited. You will them at No. 51 Market strent, do re South of the Public Square.

WATER COOLERS,

OF all sizes and most elegant patterns. Chamber Sels, a great variety: Frenerving Reitles, brass and French enamelled, or all sizes; Enametled and Bright French Sauce Pans, from the smallest to the largest sizes, Stow Pans, Foreringers, Fish Kettles, Porcelain and Iron Spice Mortars. A larger stock and greater variety of the above articles than have before been prought to the city, and will be said low for cash.

July 15 McKENZIE & WILSON.

JAPANNED TINS.

F various sizes, for signs, black, yellow and various fancy

Colora: Brass Candiosticks, Lamps, Hedis Coffee Pats,
French Coffee Machines, Pie, cake, and Pate Pans, a large
variety of patienes; cake beend, tes, sugar and cash Bares;
globe and erg Lanters, brass and the Poelet Dark Lahters;
Fort-tube, Egg Slicers, Flesh Forks, Spoons, etc.
For sale by [july15] Mck ENZIE & WH.SON.

\$2000 Reward!

will pay a reward of two thousand dollars for the apprehension and sa's delivery in Jail, is Murfressborough, Tennesses, of JOHN PLY, who murdered my san David M. Thompson, on the 20th of June, 1837.

John Fly is about twenty one years of age, about five feet two or three inches high, and weighs about one hundred and wenty pounds. He is of rather delicate or offeniusts appears ee, complexion rather sallow, high check bones.

appears ce, complexion rather sailow, high cheek blurge mouth for a man of his cize, short nose, and fee

REMOVAL.

William Moore,

where he will be pleased to see his old customers and last

trade generally.

Having this secured ample convenience for doing bust ness, he intends, by keeping a better asserted and more at tractive stocs of goods, and by increased exertions and attention to his friends to try to muritan increase of patronage

Mantles,
Brilliants.
and Summer Goods generally, selling of at great reductions to choose to make room for New Goods.
July 15—if WM. MOORE.

RATTAN CHAIRS.

POCKING, sewing and arm charts, children's chairs, office and do-k rocking chairs; ratts mark's backets; slothes baskets, square and oval; clothes bampers, three sizes; key and work bestets; willow wagons wooden bowls and trays; pains and patent clothes pins, pails; cerub brushes; white wash brushes, and all other articles suitable for house keep-

ers, for sale cheep for cash by McKENZIE & WILSON.

Lisburs.

Organdies,

Lawns,

No. 13 Union Street, GREEN'S NEW BLOCK,

NASHVILLE.

MANAGRES FROM NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON CO.

DRESS

Juo B Johnson, James Ellis, M Burns, Gen W Barrow, Col Thos J Fosier, Fusell Houston, E

Maj R C McNairy

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P C Dunnington, Esq.,
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Thos D Fite.
Gen W G Harding,
Gov N S Stown,

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Bruce Bu Kner,
Dr Cheatham.
Cel Frank McNairy,
Thos Craighead.

June 19-did.

The theory of our institutions, the unture and working of the various parts, can be enerocity understood by those who will best the trouble to sindy; and the sources of this informailon will be, in these Debates, within the mach of every citizen. The indexes at the end of each volume reader it easy to turn to any particular subject. - Ragisla Advertism, An enterprise like this, so intoresting, luvaluable, and nuoual, deserves the most ample encouragement. The auther says in his preface that the work will be to him a labor of forward of pride, respectating the patristic dead-no one

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ration a multirade of things connected with the govern-

sent which have long lain in forgetfulness. - New York In-

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coming out, as it will, scrinlly .- Commercial Bulletin, New This abridgement is not to be restricted to the speeches of celebrated orators, but will extend to the business mey, and to the plainest speakers who spoke, so as to give informa-

tion on subjects of surviving interest. - During Picagons, New By these Debates we find the first business introduced into the House of Representatives, After the Inauguration, was a bill to collect 'Daties on Imports,' and a curious and interesting leature of the debate was, that every speaker moment to regard the protection of home industry as one of the obraising the revenue. We shall probably receive the assens of every reader in anylog, that no living purson combines

more of the qualities necessary for the proper execution of

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Just received a fine lot of Plak Ribbons;
Hoop Skirts; Misses and Children's diste;
Parisols, all qualities.
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ad examine for the meant in a such cluricy purposes.

IL P SEWING MACHINE SILK and THREAD on Spools,
MACHINE OIL and Needles, on hand and or sale, wholeals and retai.

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lers Bank at Savannah, Rome, Ga., P. H. Oliver, I

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april — 1v

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OLD ALANTADO MADEIRA HREE original casks, which I offer as purpose and su-panton Wine. B. L. Statiston,

Scotch & Irish Whisky.

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DITTSBURG ALE-100 obla for sale by R. O'KANR. TAMAICA RUM, pure for Medics 140, by R ANE

DRS. WATSON & BRIGGS, HAVE associated themselves in the Francisco of Medicin Officet2. North Charry street july 8, to aug 1.

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